

# PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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MRS. L. L. POLK, - - Proprietor  
CLARENCE H. POE, - - Editor.  
BENJAMIN IRBY, { Corresponding  
FRANK E. EMERY, { Editors.  
J. W. DENMARK, Business Manager.

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"THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY," is the motto of The Progressive Farmer, and upon this platform it shall rise or fall. Serving no master, ruled by no faction, circumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the whole people of the State. It will be true to the instincts, traditions and history of the Anglo-Saxon race. On all matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will speak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend and impartially the wrong condemn."—From Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb. 10, 1886.

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## Editorial.

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

The Progressive Farmer will be sent to any bona-fide new subscriber from now till January 1, 1901, for forty cents.

If you are not a subscriber, send your subscription. If you are a subscriber, send your neighbor's subscription.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

We trust that County Secretaries who have not yet forwarded us reports of July meetings, full list of newly-elected officers and name of delegate to State Alliance will do so at once.

The rotten-egg argument is again resorted to by cowards of the baser sort. For the good name of our State and her people, such cattle should be severely punished. They are not needed in a free country.

We learn that our State's most talented representative in the literary world, Mr. Walter H. Page, is to edit a new magazine, "The World's Work," which will soon make its appearance under the ownership of Doubleday Page & Co., the publishing house of which Mr. Page is now a member.

It is announced that another college president has been ousted because his position on public matters does not suit the wealthy who were expected to endow the institution. This time it is President Henry Wade Rogers of the Northwestern University. It may be old-fashioned, yet in our opinion it is not improper to call to mind again the words spoken by Jehovah himself to Israel of old: "And thou shalt take no gift, for a gift blindeth the wise and perverteth the words of the righteous." When any institution forgets higher considerations in a mad race for dollars, it no longer deserves the name of Christian.

We have on more than one occasion paid our respects to the "divine healers," "magetic healers," "mental scientists" and other humbugs that have been bamboozling the people through the medium of newspapers that accept any ad. that pays regular rates, regardless of its character. We notice that several of these frauds are getting justice at last. One who has been operating in Colorado is now wearing clothes with beautiful alternating stripes of white and black. Another, Francis Truth, of Boston, on last Tuesday, retracted his plea of not guilty to the charges of using the mails to defraud and pleaded guilty on all of the seven indictments found against him. On five charges he was fined the maximum penalty, \$500 each, and the money was promptly handed over to the clerk. The other two indictments were placed on file at the suggestion of Assistant United States District Attorney Casey as a matter of precaution. Should Truth attempt to engage in any unlawful business these two indictments will be brought up against him and imprisonment imposed. After paying his \$2,500 fine this lying Truth still has a comfortable fortune left, made by deceiving the credulous. But there are still people that love to be humbugged.

## LET US HAVE PEACE.

At a time like this when the passions of men are aroused prudence is a virtue of unusual attractions. Neither do nor say anything yourself that would endanger peace and order or the good name of our State and let your influence over all your acquaintances work to this end. Especially do we want no "hot-heads," and no men under the influence of drink, at the polls on election day. Get some good man or men of an opposite political faith to assist you in keeping such characters under control or away from the polls. And see that all violations of the prohibition law that exists on election day are brought to the attention of the legal authorities. When party feeling runs high as it now does, it is the duty of all good citizens to work for peace and order.

We are glad to see that thus far this year few Alliancemen have attempted to drag the Order into the political discussion by saying that by its teachings they must vote for the amendment, or against the amendment, or for or against any candidate. The Alliance teaches that its members should study "the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit;" that they should "strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind" and to suppress prejudice of all kinds and "selfish ambition," and that they should be charitable in all things. Beyond this the Alliance does not go and, except on matters regarding which it has officially expressed an opinion it should not figure political discussions, except as an advocate of the principles named.

## THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

We give this week the promised extracts from Mr. Heath's article on rural free delivery. An examination of this and previous issues of The Progressive Farmer for a month past will show that the system is to be put into operation in a number of sections in this State at once. We shall be glad to have opinions as to its value from our readers in these sections.

The excellent article from Mr. G. S. Arthur on the rutabaga reached us too late for last week's issue. This is Mr. Arthur's first contribution to our paper but we expect to hear from him often in the future. His advice is excellent. A crusade against jute bagging seems to be on again. See resolutions by Wayne county Alliance and by Justice Alliance No. 1062, which, by the way, is one of the most enterprising Subs in the State. Prof. J. M. Johnson's Poultry article covers a number of very important subjects regarding which most poultry raisers stand in need of information.

There are few departments of our paper to which we give more careful attention than to those on pages 4 and 5, and it gives us pleasure to see that our housekeepers, our young men and women, and our old men, too, watch these pages. We seldom see a better Southern poem than "Midsummer," contributed to a Chattanooga exchange, or an article so beautifully written and at the same time so forcible, convincing and thoughtful as B. O. Flower's "The Fireside and The Future." Let no father or mother fail to read it.

The Alliance appears to be holding its own in spite of the heated campaign through which we are passing. We are glad to be able to publish so many well-written reports of county meetings this week and hope that county Secretaries who have not yet followed their good example will no longer delay. Do not fail to give full list of new county officers and name of delegate and alternate to State Alliance. Where for any reason no county meeting was held at the regular time, the President should at once call a meeting for Thursday or Saturday before our State meeting (August 14th,) or some earlier date, so that every county may be represented at the State meeting.

Drop us a postal if you can't write a longer letter, brother farmer, and let us know the condition of crops in your section, general agricultural progress, and your views on any farming subject. Don't forget that we will appreciate comment on any articles we publish and will thank you to ask us for information on any farming matter. We are here to serve the farmers of North Carolina and adjoining States, to promote their interests, and are happiest when doing so.

## AS TO THE AMENDMENT.

Much bitterness has been created by the discussion of the proposed suffrage amendment to our State Constitution, yet not more than is usually aroused by questions of such importance and not so much as we feared would result.

This is the last issue of The Progressive Farmer that will reach all our readers before the election to settle this, the most momentous problem our State has faced since the Civil War. It is no light responsibility that rests upon the individual voter in passing upon this proposed change in our Constitution. It is a matter of such far-reaching importance that the man who votes upon it before carefully and conscientiously considering whether it would make for the weal or the woe of our State and her citizens, commits a crime against his fellow-men and against unborn generations. His responsibility, we say, is such that carelessness in itself is a crime and the voter has not done his duty until he has asked the "God of things as they are" to enable him to see the matter in its true light, without prejudice or partisan bias.

We write this not to influence any man's opinion one way or the other, but to impress upon all that this is no trivial matter. We have given our opinion regarding several phases of the amendment: it is not wholly good; it is not wholly bad. Our purpose has been to encourage independent thinking and acting regarding it, for in matters of such importance no man worthy of the franchise can allow another to do his thinking or keep his conscience for him. No man is worthy of the franchise who will allow love of popularity or fear of unpopularity to cause him to vote for the amendment, if he believes it would injure our State, or against it, if he believes it would improve present conditions and usher in an era of peace, independence and order.

In the discussion of this question, as in all others, there are extremists, and sober thinking is needed. It is a fact worthy of more general acceptance that the adoption of the amendment would not result in half the good some expect nor in half the harm others predict. Whatever the result, our State is not going to the dogs—nor will it ever, so long as its people are of the mould of its present inhabitants.

There are extremists, we say. Leading amendment speakers have declared that the opposition is composed exclusively of "negro lovers," "black and tan sympathizers," etc., etc., who deserve social ostracism and about all the other punishments now in vogue. Prominent anti-amendment orators have asserted that the amendment supporters are engaged in a deliberate and dastardly assault upon the liberties of the people, ready to substitute aristocracy for democracy and to put the people into a condition worse than slavery. In order to secure perpetual possession of the offices of trust and profit.

We would not underrate the seriousness of the problem, nor the amendment's power for weal or woe, but we have been through a number of campaigns and in each and every one have been solemnly assured by leaders of the several parties that the success of any party except the one to which the leader happened to belong, meant the country's ruin. Yet the country still survives and with us the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" is not so potent as in days of yore. Rest assured that our State will also survive this crisis, but that the responsibility upon you in deciding whether or not the amendment would benefit us is none the less great.

But we need to consider this coolly and without prejudice. On one hand, the charge that the amendment means the substitution of aristocracy for democracy, the death knell of political freedom, and the control of the State by one political party for an indefinite period regardless of its acts, is wildly absurd.

All know that the negro question has done more to enslave our people politically, and to promote the uninterrupted control of Southern politics by one political party than any other one thing. In the South it has been in all its history the most potent foe of political purity and statesmanship and the most powerful protector of demagoguery and partisan slavery with which we have had to deal. In nearly every Southern State one party has felt safely entrenched in power ever since reconstruction days and solely because of the existence of the negro problem. For twenty

years, we believe, only one Southern State has ever for a single term elected a Governor not of that political party. The best government cannot be had under such conditions. The Manufacturers' Record touched upon this question last week, saying: "No party seems to be honest when once it loses all fear of opposition. In Pennsylvania, according to the best men in the Republican party, there has been great political corruption because the party workers have held undisputed sway; in the South we have unfortunately had much political dishonesty because the race question has been made a pretext to keep the white vote solid, and almost to ostracize men who dared to speak their convictions on economic questions if against the Democratic organization. That this has been a curse to the South and a curse to its manhood, no honest man can question, just as the Pennsylvania situation has been a curse to that State."

In other ways the negro question has exercised a baneful effect upon our politics. The negroes themselves not being qualified to name the best men for public positions, in places where the negroes are numerous corrupt election laws and the use of force and intimidation have been allowed by the whites, not only undermining the fundamental principles of free government, but rendering politics so distasteful to our best men and those of highest moral qualities that they have been forced to give place in many instances to bullies and tricksters. On one side rings and cliques by machine methods, backed by the plea that division of whites meant negro rule, have often overruled the wishes of the better element of whites, who, however, because of the race question in politics have never felt free to rebel or to change their political affiliations; on the other side, the best white men have often been forced aside for conscienceless bosses better able to use the negro as a tool. The South has not produced a Jackson, a Jefferson, or a Calhoun since reconstruction days. They could not grow in our political atmosphere at this time. They discussed issues; they appealed to a people whose judgment and intellect were not kept in subjection by the presence of a race problem. The enfranchisement of a race just emerged from slavery has made political slaves of many of their former masters. Many good people believe the amendment will by making the State's ratio of voting population 8 whites to 1 negro, render negro rule impossible in any county, remove the negro from politics, give greater liberty to our people and benefit whites and blacks alike. To charge that they are actuated only by desire for office or by undemocratic ideas is as futile as it is unjust.

The charge that the educational qualification means an aristocracy does not seem to be better grounded. But if it be an aristocracy, then it is one that practically all white boys of ordinary intelligence and industry can enter—a fact that ought to stimulate interest in our schools and elevate our citizenship.

Nor do we believe that there is danger of the elimination of the grandfather clause, leaving in force an educational test for whites and blacks alike. This is a scarecrow that has been deserted even by its makers.

On the other hand, the assertion that there can be no reason for opposing the amendment except opposition to Anglo-Saxon supremacy is both false and foolish.

And it would have been a great deal better for our State and a greater credit to the amendment party had the campaign been conducted in a more common-sense way—had the amendment arguments been presented with more calmness and good feeling. Perhaps no paper in the State has done more effective service for the amendment than the Charlotte Observer. As evidence of its spirit we quote this paragraph from a recent issue:

"We frequently see in our exchanges the statement that no white man who is a white man and who has any regard for the honor and welfare of his State will vote against the amendment, and against such dicta we enter a respectful protest. A distinguished ex-Congressman and ex-Judge of the Superior Court, a man of as much patriotism, as much love of North Carolina, as much honor as anybody, is opposed to it. There are others—men of as much honor and love of State as he. We think they are entirely wrong. We

believe the adoption of this amendment will mark the dawn of the best day that North Carolina ever saw; that its adoption will be the best thing that could happen to the negroes as well as the whites, and we confess absolute inability to see how any one can see otherwise. But they do, and many of them have as much sense as those who do not understand them—some of them more—and are just as honest and conscientious."

Such statements appeal to reason and judgment and, with people of the calibre of the average North Carolinian, are more convincing than abuse and vilification. The Observer is right in its condemnation of the doctrine that only "black and tan sympathizers" will vote against the amendment. Some true white men oppose it because they believe they would perjure themselves in voting for it; some because they believe any departure from manhood suffrage is a dangerous and fatal step; some because they believe uneducated negroes are less objectionable than educated ones; some because they do not believe in an educational qualification for white voters, even after giving them ample time to qualify themselves; some because they fear that this is but a step in the direction of oligarchy. Some men, of course, will vote against the amendment through love of office and some because they wish to retain the negro as a political factor—a position in which he has failed to benefit himself or the white race; men of this character, we think, deserve condemnation, but when any man conscientiously and for the reasons outlined in the preceding sentence faces criticism and abuse and votes his convictions, he deserves praise rather than criticism. Furthermore, it is a well known fact that the amendment could not muster a fourth of the number of supporters it now has, did it not discriminate against the negro. We know some good men who sincerely fear that after the grandfather clause is out lived a property qualification will be rushed through under pressure of the race issue and an unfair election law and the dollar triumph over the man. To charge that they are actuated only by base and unworthy principles is, we insist, most unjust and unfair.

So it is certain that some good and some bad men will oppose the amendment; it is equally certain that some of both classes will favor it. Every qualified voter ought to decide whether or not the amendment should be adopted and vote accordingly; it is his duty to do so, and there should be no shirking. We have our opinion; you have yours. But let us have charity for those that disagree with us; let us have no intimidation, no fraud, no corruption. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

"God give us men! a time like this demands,  
Strong minds, strong hearts, true faith and willing hands;  
Men whom the lusts of office cannot kill,  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy—  
Men who possess opinions and a will,  
Men who have honor—will not lie."

Most of the newspapers of the State are now receiving liberal donations from the campaign funds of some party. This paper, having refused to engage in the wrangles of partisan politics or place itself in a position where it could not attack wickedness or wicked men in any political party, is cut off from this source of support. Now to the point; as we are fighting for the people only and have to depend upon the people for support, cash on subscription is always acceptable. If your subscription has expired please renew.

Good rains fell in some portions of the State Sunday 22d. It is asserted by some that Populists and Republicans will combine on State ticket this week. No further news from China.

Have you a dollar in the Alliance shoe factory fund, "one dollar plan?" Well, it is not in use. Write Bro. T. B. Parker, or us, a letter asking Bro. Parker to transfer the account to us, and we will give you a year's subscription to The Progressive Farmer.

Remember this is not the regular shoe factory fund, nor the Business Agency fund, but money contributed on the one dollar plan of the shoe factory fund proposed, we believe, by Bro. W. H. Davis. If you have a dollar in this "dollar plan" write us at once and get for it a year's subscription to this paper.

## Our Question Box.

Inquiries regarding any farming subject answered by competent and experienced authorities. Address all queries to The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

### MAY BE TEXAS FEVER.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer.

I have just lost a fine young Jersey bull and I will describe the case and will you answer through your paper as to the disease and how to treat the same.

He was sick two days; stood drooped with his head hung to the ground, seemed cool and trembled, staggered in his hind parts and did not eat or drink anything. After he died his hind cut open. His bladder was as big as a man's head, full of blood, seemed to be pressed to his hams. Any information will be appreciated.

W. L. G.  
Chatham Co., N. C.  
(Answer by Corresponding Editor Emery).

The description of the diseased bull, although brief, would seem to indicate Texas Fever. It lacks confirmatory evidence which might have been found by an examination for ticks, and some knowledge of the animal and its recent history.

There has been so much in the papers and these outbreaks have been so common for a few years that it seems almost unnecessary to go into details about it. Treatment is mainly preventive. Some cases recover and perhaps these can be helped by administering physics and tonics, keeping quiet and in as cool a place as possible. Ticks should be looked for and removed before animals sicken. This is a step toward prevention.

One essential bit of information consists of some knowledge of how Texas Fever acts, what animals it preys on, and how to keep these free from liability to take it.

The disease manifests itself in the patient losing appetite and drooping. It moves sluggishly, has more or less fever, lies down much of the time and in a few days dies, or slowly recovers and drags around in an emaciated condition. This means lost profits and capital, too.

To prevent this disease should be the main object of the owners of cattle. This can be surely accomplished by destruction of all the ticks on the cattle in the neighborhood and keeping them from reproducing for one year; then keep tick infested cattle away from stock enclosures and highways after that. Recent numbers of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER have shown the work of the State Department of Agriculture regarding this disease and the quarantine line. It is all important that cattle owners and care-takers should heed, appreciate, and second this work by destroying the ticks on the cattle they have in hand.

It will not do to belittle the danger because your cattle may have always had ticks. If you introduce one animal among them which has never been infested it will be liable to die of fever if it becomes infested; or, raise this year's calves on uninfested land without ticks and turn part of them, when grown, out on infested land and a ticky animal in with the others and losses by fever will prove that the school of experience is costly.

But prevention is the remedy, and its application sometimes is a sure one. Kill the ticks on your cattle this year, now, and keep them down by frequent examinations and destroying them when small by washing the infested stock with a wash which kills the ticks. This may be a kerosene emulsion.

We have advised this inquirer to use chloro-naphtholeum one part to forty or fifty parts of water. This kills the small ticks and is also disinfectant and obnoxious to insects. A wash of it now and then reduces the attacks of flies and is effective against scab, barn itch, and other diseases; it kills lice, and is healing to abrasions of the skin, ulcers, etc.

Greasing the legs, underparts, sides and switches of cattle running out on commons which are infested with ticks keeps down their numbers. If cattle owners in the tick-infested sections would only observe these suggestions this year they would take a long stride toward raising the quarantine line and increasing the value of all cattle owned in that part of the State.

F. E. E.  
The farmer boy longs for some of the stir and rush of life, and if the farm places are not brought nearer in touch with his inexpressible desires we may expect him to seek these pleasures elsewhere.—Mrs. G. W. Shippy.